1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE AT GREENEVILLE
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
4	Plaintiff,
5	
6	vs Case No. 2:18-cr-00140
7	
8	ANDREW ASSAD, ET AL,
9	Defendants.
10	
11	TRANSCRIPT OF MOTION HEARING
12	April 3, 2019
13	Honorable Clifton L. Corker Presiding
14	APPEARANCES:
15	For Plaintiff: T. J. HARKER, ESQ.
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17	For Defendants: PAUL M. SISCO, ESQ.
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	1.0. Dok 0000, Gray, In 420-4/1-1044

MS. OTTINGER: The United States District 1 Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee, the 2 Honorable Clifton L. Corker presiding, is now in 3 Please be seated. session. 4 All right. Good morning. THE COURT: 5 ALL: Good morning, Your Honor. 6 Do you want to call the case? THE COURT: MS. OTTINGER: Yes, Your Honor. 8 Number 2:18-cr-140, the United States of America 9 versus Andrew Assad, et al. 10 All right. We're here today THE COURT: 11 on two motions, the joint motion for a Bill of 12 Particulars and the Motion to Strike the Surplusage 13 in the indictment, and I guess it's the defendant's 14 motion to -- who wants to -- do all of you all want 15 16 to argue the case, or who wants to go first as far as the defendants? 17 MR. FOSTER: Sir, my name is Todd Foster. 18 I'd like to go first. I believe other counsel have 19 arguments to make as well. 20 THE COURT: Oh, that is absolutely fine. 21 MR. KEHOE: Yes, Your Honor. I'm Greg 2.2 I represent Myers, Smith, Alpha-Omega, Germaine, Zoetic, Tanith and ULD, and I'll be 2.4

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offering for those.

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THE COURT: Okay. That's not a problem at 1 all, and I'm happy to have all of you if you want to 2 to argue as well after Mr. -- is it Mr. Sisco? 3 MR. FOSTER: Foster. 4 MR. PAUL SISCO: Yes, Sir. 5 Okay. Mr. Sisco is on the THE COURT: 6 phone. Is that right? 7 MR. DALE SISCO: There's two of us, Judge. 8 THE COURT: All right. 9 MR. DALE SISCO: Dale Sisco is on the 10 I represent Alpha-Omega Pharmacy, Germaine phone. 11 Pharmacy and Zoetic Pharmacy. 12 THE COURT: Okay. And, Mr. Foster, you're 13 representing Peter Bolos? 14 MR. FOSTER: Yes, Sir. 15 THE COURT: Okay. That's why I've got my 16 thing screwed up here. Okay. 17 MR. PAUL SISCO: And, Your Honor, just to 18 be clear, I'm the other Sisco, Paul Sisco for Andrew 19 Assad. 20 THE COURT: Okay. All right. 21 MR. PAUL SISCO: Thank you. 2.2 All right. Well, Mr. Foster, THE COURT: 23 do you want, do you want to be heard? 2.4 MR. FOSTER: Yes, I do. Good morning 2.5

again, Judge.

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THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. FOSTER: Well, Judge, in regard to the Motion for the Bill of Particulars, we all understand that it's fairly commonplace for as many lawyers and defendants in many cases, but this case is a little different. Actually, it's a lot different, and I think that the circumstances of this case are more compelling for the relief that we're requesting. I'd like to discuss for a few minutes why I think that is the case.

of course, the standard for the Court to apply in deciding whether or not to grant the Bill of Particulars is whether or not it is necessary in order to avoid surprise for the defendants, for the defendants to be surprised if they are not provided with the additional information, the detail of the proceeding, the specifics that they seek. And in a case like this with this indictment with the way that this case is tried, plainly, plainly, I believe that we are entitled to that. Well, Sir, if we go through the indictment, we don't have to go very far really to make a point. If we go to Paragraph 1 of the indictment on the second page, the first thing that strikes me, jumps out at me is that the indictment

alleges that there are people, the defendants and others known, persons and entities known to the grand jury that are not charged therein. That's not just people. He's not talking about -- the grand jury is not only talking about unindicted co-conspirators, which heretofore the government has not disclosed to us, they're talking about uncharged entities, unnamed, unnamed. So, of course, when we talk about unindicted co-conspirators, there is a whole body of dangerous evidence that comes in from that type of charging language. So we could go to trial, and an unindicted co-conspirator, co-conspirator's statement is offered into evidence, and it's like finding Mr. Bolos who like, "Who's that? We've never heard of this person." Of course, under the rule, 806 for example, Federal Rule 806, we're entitled to present evidence to impeach the credibility of the co-conspirator declarant, but if we don't know who the co-conspirator declarant is, how can we prepare to impeach him or her? So we need to know that unless the government is going to take the position, and I don't expect they will, that they don't intend to offer co-conspirator testimony, co-conspirator hearsay testimony, then I think we need to know that. We need to know who these co-conspirators are,

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and we need to know in advance of the trial, far in advance of the trial, and we need to know who these unindicted entities are also. Because as we go further into the charging language of this document, Judge -- if they're relying on Page 2, it says that "The conspiracy was to deceive tens of thousands of patients," tens of thousands of the patients. And in the trial, of course, the Court instructs the jury that if you find that the defendant acting in furtherance of the conspiracy on only one occasion, you may find that person guilty of conspiracy.

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So here we're getting some vague indication that there are tens of thousands of patient claims which were within the possession and control of the government, and we don't know. Are they going to put in Number 5, 10, 25, 1,050? We need to know which specific claims they say are fraudulent so that we can prepare the defendant. How can we defend -- how can we prepare to proceed with it? How could we conceivably prepare to defend against tens of thousands of patient claims? We just can't. And even if the government would say, "Okay, Little Defense. Here they are. We've provided you. Here's 50,000 patient claims. You've got them there."

ones do you intend to prove because the cases talk about that, and some of the cases which were cited within the pleadings say that in instances where there's like very, very broad discovery, we're more entitled to a Bill of Particulars because how do you pick and choose? You have 25,000 patient claims The government has to tell us. "Okay. We'll get this one, this one" or some range. entitled to some notice so that we can prepare so we're not surprised when we get to court and say, "Oh, my gosh. What is this?" Entities. entities? What are the other entities known to the grand jury which are not charged herein?

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Well, anyway, the government knows who these -- or what these entities and who these people are because it says "known to the grand jury." So there's a list somewhere in the government's office where, "Okay. These are the unindicted co-conspirators," or "These are the entities which we think were involved in the trial, but we're not going to list any of them." Okay. Well, if you plead them -- it seems to me, if you plead them, you intend to prove them. So if you intend to prove them, we should be entitled to notice and the opportunity to prepare and there's no prejudicial surprise at the

trial. Now if the government says, "Listen, we're not going to prove any of that," that's another story.

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THE COURT: What do you make of their response that, you know, they have been basically holding book by giving you all this discovery that addresses your concern that you're raising right here about unnamed entities and whatnot and the claims that they intend to prove?

MR. FOSTER: Well, it's in this mass of these -- I don't have any documents, a million documents or we have thousands of recordings. So just because it's in this haystack of information doesn't mean that we could reasonably and effectively go through and prepare.

THE COURT: Why is that? I mean if that's what they're saying, this is their case.

MR. FOSTER: Yeah.

THE COURT: I mean if they're saying this is the evidence, and we didn't -- the volume of it is enormous. I can see that. And if they say -- if the response is, "Well, here is the discovery. Here are the other entities, and here's the manner of this conspiracy, and we're giving you all these documents that prove what we're trying to -- what we've alleged

in the indictment," does that not, does that not answer some of your issues, or does it not?

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MR. FOSTER: It's a step, but I think we've done some narrowing down.

THE COURT: So I guess that's the real question, is do you want by the Bill of Particulars, want me to tell them, "All right. I know you've given them a vast universe of information. Now I want you to narrow it down to what are you actually going use at trial?" So you actually...

MR. FOSTER: What are you actually going to use at trial, who are the unindicted co-conspirators?

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. FOSTER: All right. You've alleged, and we're going to talk about the evidence, and we'll bring it up, and the jury can, the jury can convict people based upon a co-conspirator's statements. So somebody could take the witness stand and say, "Oh, yeah. I know Peter Bolos. A month after the first few with Scott Roix, and he told me, 'Boy, I hope you don't get caught, you know. This is terrible stuff.'" And I'm like, "What? Who's this person?" It's just terribly unfair. So I think I'll have to know that, and just because the government may have given us the names of that person along with the name

of 200 other people I don't think gets us there. We need to know, especially if they're going to rely upon co-conspirator hearsay.

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Now I'm not saying that they need you to tell us all the co-conspirator statements which they intend to get in throughout this. That's more --I've not seen that really granted, but by asking, at least in many districts we've probably throwed the Middle District horrors. I came from the Southern District of Texas before there, and I have seen in many districts that courts do exercise that discretion and say, "Tell them who the unindicted co-conspirators," and some prosecutors do it voluntarily. And there's really no harm to the government, especially, Sir, with your observation that they say they've already given you those names somewhere in this mass of discovery. "Well, just tell us which ones of the unindicted co-conspirators they wish no harm," and then we know, and then we can prepare.

There is also this item, more than 100 doctors. So does the government intend to prove allegations relating to 100 doctors? Again, if they do, that's fine, and then we'll know what we have to do, but if their proof is something less than 100

doctors and it's there anyway, then they'll indict or as to taking control, we can rely on this pharmacy or this one or that one for this. I don't necessarily, Sir, if I'd asked them for their theory of the case, I'm not asking for a prosecution memo. I'm just asking, "Just tell us what it is that you intend to prove. Who generally are you saying are the people who we should be concerned about so we can prepare." And respectfully, Judge, I don't think it's unreasonable.

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If we look at Page 4, for example, of the indictment, Paragraph 8, it's alleged as we come down Larry Smith used Tanith and its employees to conceal his ownership. Who's that? So is there going to be testimony? Presumably, that person is a co-conspirator. Presumably, somebody is going to come in here and say, "Oh, yeah, I took all these steps so I could conceal this place of identity."

Okay. Well, if that person is going to be an unindicted co-conspirator, we should know who he is. And it's not that much. It's not all that burdensome to give that to us. They say so.

Paragraph 37, I'll read. It says,
"Beginning not later than June 1, 2015 and continuing through the duration of the conspiracy, other persons

and pharmacies known to the grand jury entered into agreements with Roix." Okay. Who? Because they say 2 entered into the conspiracy. They came in through 3 presumably their legal agreements. So that if 4 they're co-conspirators, and if the jury were to find 5 they were conspirators, we're clearly responsible for 6 So we should have the opportunity to their acts. know who they are so we can defend the case. 8 we can come before this Court and say, "Well, we'd 9 like to file a Motion in Limine because we think that 10 this person or this entity or this group should be 11 excluded for whatever reason under 401 and 403 12 hearsay rules, whatever." 13 Paragraph 48, the bottom two sentences, "As 14 a result, kickbacks from the Synergy principals," 15 that's our guy in Larry Smith, Mr. Kehoe's guy, "and 16 others known to the grand jury." 17 THE COURT: What paragraph is that? 18 MR. FOSTER: Paragraph 48 on the bottom of 19 Page 20, Sir. 20

THE COURT: Twenty.

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 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ FOSTER: The second sentence from the bottom.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. FOSTER: Starting with "As a result."

THE COURT: All right.

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MR. FOSTER: "As a result, kickbacks from the Synergy principals, Larry Smith and others known to the grand jury, were the only source of revenue to help right what is wrong." Okay. So there's a kickback allegation in the indictment, and here they're saying that there are other people known to the grand jury during the course of the conspiracy who are also making kickbacks, it is alleged, to Scott Roix. Well, Scott Roix has been provided as a witness. They certainly know who these people are, and, Judge, if they're going to charge us with it, they should tell us what it is so we can defend it.

Judge, one of the drives to discovery that we received, it's got I think hundreds of thousands of recordings of patient calls. Okay. That's terrific. So do we have to listen to the thousands of recordings if the government could say, "Okay, Guys. You know, we intend to use maybe -- listen to these 300 - right? - without the other 2,500." Okay. Just some direction, just some direction. We are not asking for their theory of the case.

There's something else that strikes me in this case is that if this was a civil case, we could proffer Interrogatories and say, "Who are these

people?" Right. "What are these doctors?" And we'd get it. It's like commonplace. Nobody needs to talk so much, and you get it. And there were items about money, and here we're fighting for freedom because the numbers in this indictment are astronomical.

It's just astronomical, and when there's so little burden to the government to provide us what we're asking and it really will help us avoid surprise and be able to effectively defend our clients in this case, it's really in light of anything, Sir.

It's really something which merits the exercise of your discretion to compel the government to provide this.

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There's something else, and I've read a lot of the transcript, the transcript of the other hearing before the Court, and something else that's like a real issue in this case, and I guess it'll come out in the severance motion. The way this conspiracy is wrought, and I know in the pleadings there's a reference to the Katiachis (phonetically) This is a very, very troublesome conspiracy So you have Mr. Smith's vertical, and allegation. then you have the Synergy vertical. These people These people don't know each don't know each other. other. They don't do business with each other.

They're competitors. So you have a hub, which is Scott Roix, but what the case is, Katiachis, and I found a, I found a district court case from the Nashville Division, United States versus Adan, A-d-a-n, and the cite is 913 Fed. Sub. 2nd, 955, 913 Fed. Sub. 2nd, 955, and that was a reversal of a conspiracy prosecution because there, like here, you have these two verticals where they don't have a common goals. You don't have injured defendants, and it's not a properly charged conspiracy. It is a multiple conspiracy. It is a rimless conspiracy. So if this case were to go forward to a jury where we have this rimless conspiracy where all this business is going to be charged -- or proven, rather, related to Mr. Smith, and we don't know really who any of these people are and all of this is going to be proven concerning our people and they don't know really who we are and the jury is going to be told, "Well, you know, there are 194 -- it's almost a billion dollars in false things here, Ladies and Gentlemen, and these people are responsible, and if they're looking for a few acts -- you know, he's charged in conspiracy with Larry Smith," that would be -- you know, it's like -- it seems to me like he's involved. It's just, it's just so treacherous for us

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given the length of time, three years, the amount of claims, the amount of entities, the amount of patients, the amount of doctors. I do not want any unindicted co-conspirators (inaudible). I know that Mr. Roix, who pled guilty, his family worked for him at HealthRight. So are they co-conspirators? be good to know. Right? Are they going to testify? We're not (inaudible). Just let us know how we can -- And the fact that we may get a witness down the road, that's good. That's great, and that's something that is greatly appreciated by the government's offering to do that, but in this case with the trial date still a year out, it would be especially helpful to us to have access to that information now so we could prepare a more meaningful motion and more meaningful preparation and just make everybody's job easier. Thank you, Judge. Unless you have questions ...

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THE COURT: No. I think you've covered that very well, and I've read the briefs in this case, which were very well written, too. All right. Who wants to argue next?

MR. SUAREZ: Thank you, Your Honor. Good morning, Your Honor. Eddie Suarez on behalf of Michael Palso. Your Honor, I intend to be very

brief. I just want to supplement the presentation Mr. Foster made on behalf of the Synergy principals, Mr. Assad and Mr. Palso and Dr. Bolos.

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Your Honor, to put some of Mr. Foster's comments in a little bit of context, I want to draw your attention to look at the Court's chronology and the size of the discovery. We know -- and there's been a little bit of back and forth. I think one of the footnotes in their response in opposition to our Motion for a Bill of Particulars, the government acknowledged that they represented as seven terra bytes of information initially, and they have now determined that a significant portion of that is roughly five or six terabytes that they have deemed to not be relevant or they also claim that it has not been reviewed by them. So that's probably something for another day, but I think that we all agree that a terabyte document that has now been produced, and I think it's important to sort of conceptualize that or to frame it in terms of things that at least those of us lawyers of a certain vintage understand or can grasp a little clearer. That is, what doe that mean in terms of paper because that's what at least I'm used to dealing with.

And so I went to a number of discovery

websites just to get some numbers, and some of those we put in our motion. In terms of worded documents, we're talking about 86 million pages of documents. So when Mr. Foster talks about some of their questions that we have that need answered in order to properly prepare the defendants' case, it's not as simple as saying read 86 million pages in the next 365 days, and you'll have your answer. That is just an unsurmountable task. It's just not realistic and cannot possibly lead to a just resolution, which is why I think we need some assistance from the Court in terms of directing the government to give us a response in the way of a Bill of Particulars.

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I want to -- they just had one example, a factual example to what's in our motion and to Mr. Foster's presentation, and that is the amount of money the government is alleging. So in the indictment in Pages 1 and 2 of Document 1, the government alleges that there is \$174 million that was obtained by the conspirators and in false claims submitted to the tune of \$931 million, almost a billion dollars. Then in their response to our Motion for Bill of Particulars, Document 110 on Page 2, the government says that the Synergy defendant received approximately \$77 million and that Mr. Smith

and those entities received approximately \$24 Well, if you add those two numbers up, you get somewhere in the \$111 million or \$112 million, which leaves a significant gap from the \$174 million that's alleged in the conspiracy. So just to keep the numbers simple, there's about \$70 million that's missing by the number alleged by the government in the indictment, and we have no idea where that money Who is it that received that money? And where we stand right now, and presumably the government's direction was, is look to the 86 million pages that we provided you in order to find that answer, and then I go back to our -- that is just an unreasonable and it's an undoable task for us to do. So with that, Your Honor, I'll sit down, and I thank you for -- unless you have questions.

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THE COURT: So your concern is with respect to the amount? It's the identification of this other seventy some million dollars obtained by these other co-conspirators? So you would like me to order them to give you that information to explain where they come up with the 174 so that you can say, "All right. Here's the 174. This is attributed Synergy 77, Smith 24, X, you know, another 77."

MR. SUAREZ: That's right, Your Honor. It

really coincides with Mr. Foster's request, and we have no idea who these other co-conspirators are, and so we have this universe presumably of co-conspirators that presumably, I'm guessing, is where this missing \$70 million is. I really don't know, but that would seem a logical conclusion. we have this significant pool of money. We have no idea who it went to, and we have no idea who those people are and they're alleged to be co-conspirators with, who presumably gained this significant amount of money that we have no clue. So in essence, yes, that is exactly what -- the identity of those individuals and the money that they allegedly made is among the things that we think would be appropriate for us to understand.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. SUAREZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. KEHOE: Good morning. Greg Kehoe on behalf of Mr. Smith and Tanith and ULD and also in summary Alpha-Omega, Germane, and my co-counsel, Mr. Dale Sisco, who is on the line and is invited to get into anything with the Court's permission I think in the argument...

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KEHOE: ...and I will potentially address all of those, which is (inaudible) at the outset. I know Your Honor from the arguments on the transfer, know that he said that he didn't I mean this is a unique case, and when we look at a Bill of Particulars generally --know Your Honor is well familiar with the case law, that some Bill of Particulars are granted, motions are granted in certain cases, and some are not. (Inaudible) Bill of Particulars is not granted, and the case law is replete in that regard. When it became more sophisticated or more complex as Mr. Harker has defined this case that had a nationwide scope with thousands of people involved, the complexity makes it much more difficult to defend, extremely difficult to defend.

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We have a scenario here where there are conspirators known to the grand jury that none of the defendants theoretically have ever met, don't know anything about, are in Florida, are in Tennessee, doctors. I think that there were 100 doctors listed that were supposedly deceived. Where are they? Are they here? Are they in California? Are they in Florida? And how about the doctors who are complicit? You know, there are two doctors, doctors

that are described by the government, some who were deceived and some who were complicit. Who are they? Are they co-conspirators? Are they co-conspirators known to the grand jury, and where are they? As far as defending the case goes with the folks that are to my right and behind me, we have an obligation technically as Your Honor knows is to defend to the best of our ability. And how are we supposed to defend this vast array of potential co-conspirators if we don'tknow who they are? As Your Honor knows, under Rule 801(d)(2)(E) of the Federal Rules of Evidence, we're entitled to, of course, impeach the credibility of a declarant, albeit that declarant is not important. How are we conceivably supposed to do We have no range of knowledge of almost any number of -- any number of co-conspirators that are It's just impossible to get your arms out there. around it.

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And it's not helped by a variety of other factors, Judge. I mean with regard to the conspiracy itself, the dates, the location of the formation of the conspiracy. The conduct in furtherance of the conspiracy is very vague in addition to the various unnamed actors and conduct that they have participated in. When you overlay all of that

complexity and unknown on the fact that not only do we not know who these co-conspirators are, these defendants didn't even know each other. We move into an area of extreme difficulty, and the one thing that Rule 7 is supposed to evade, which is surprise at isn't that -- that's really why we're trial. I mean here, Judge, because at the end of the day no one wants to be surprised at trial as to what is going to be brought before a jury of twelve. And the way we have the landscape right now it's impossible to know. You weigh that data upon facts, circumstances and involvement on the issues concerning what's illegal and not illegal. I am somewhat baffled by some of the arguments that have been advanced by the government using language like -- and I know this is some degree in the surplusage of argument, using language like advanced AWP, you know, average wholesale price. What is that? They throw this around like it's, you know, sewer gas. It makes a lot of noise, and it looks terrible. I think what is I mean I think one of the things even for the that? Court, if you're going to use this in some area that shows the complicity of all of these individuals allegedly doing nefarious things, please give us an idea of what average wholesale price, average whole

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price is, given the fact that these defendants had nothing to do with setting the average whole price, nothing whatsoever. And, of course, I can't keep talking about this at some length during the transfer This use of the Florida statutes, that would be kind of just like jump some Florida statutes into the indictment, and the argument that I think I heard from Mr. Harker - I may be wrong. You guys can correct me - was that, "No. We want to make sure that there's an advice of counsel defense," all of a sudden shot that little thing in there, but we really don't expect a juror to have to understand Florida So, you know, we haven't just put it in there to prevent that defense. Some idea, Judge, of what the government's position is of that given that this is an indictment leaves most of us, you know, in the dark without some further explanation. And we can talk about that to some degree, and if I could just touch on that as I go through this chapter and verse, Judge, later on as well as the briefs in this matter and discuss -- excuse me, and thought through the competing arguments that have been laid out. think the first at the outset is the discovery here. Obviously, we were given, additionally given seven terabytes of information and now there's something in

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-- Mr. Harker said now there's something in error, one terabyte, which don't ask him he bases that is, but I can tell you one thing - it's a lot, and through that we're supposed to decipher through exactly what's pertinent and what's not. And he likewise argues that this was, you know -- I believe that he argued that it was discoverable. It was easy to wind your way through and find out exactly what With all due respect to my learned was going on. friend, Mr. Harker, frankly nothing is further from If you look at the first hard drive, the truth. there are 634 files, 634 in just the first hard drive. None of it's OCR, and you have to go literally through each individual file to find out what's in it. The data is not searchable. I don't know how, and maybe the government's got a different searchable system than the rest of us, but I don't know how that we -- and we can argue that files like this are searchable, but nothing is OCR. It makes it extremely, extremely difficult. So you end up having to go through this maze to try, Number 1, to get it open and, Number 2, to figure out where it fits into all of this.

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THE COURT: So what I hear you saying is that the discovery may have been given to you that

may address a lot of these things, but the way in which it is presented, it is, it is an enormous burden to go through because of the number of files. It's not searchable, and it's kind of like -- is it not organized? Is it just a...

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MR. KEHOE: There was no way. When you go in to see the file, then you tell me, Ladies and Gentlemen. Correct me if I'm wrong. The files are They're not described. They're just not listed. In the first, in the first typed part, it There's no idea what it is. It's just says 635. this array of stuff that's in there, and it's equivalent to the old days, Judge, of when we harken back to trying cases many years ago where, you know, the government would tell the defense lawyer, "Here's a warehouse full of stuff. Your stuff is in there, and have at it," and kind of figure out what you So that likewise meets the argument, "Well, oh, in fact, we turned everything over," but, you know, you spend the basic part of your adult life over the course of several years to try to look at Suffice it to say, Judge, the rules don't Certainly, Rule 7 doesn't contemplate that. contemplate that. It contemplates a rational approach to discovery to allow the ladies and

gentlemen to my right to do -- to perform their ethical jobs, to meet their ethical standard and defend their clients, and when they walk into a courtroom, no one is surprised at trial about pieces of evidence and the array of matters that the government is disposed. The way it is right now there is no way to get your arms around this without literally spending hours and hours and hours between now and next April to do just that, and I just -- I submit to Your Honor that the rule doesn't contemplate that. The purpose of Rule 7...

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THE COURT: What do you want me to do just order them to identify the specific items of
evidence? Is that what you're asking me to do is...

MR. KEHOE: I think the government thinks, Judge, consistent with what colleagues have said is it's not like identification of, you know, what -- who are these co-conspirators that are known to the grand jury? That will at least give us some idea of who is pertinent in this array of documentation and who is not.

The second thing is, is there's -- I assume, I assume that the government has this documentation and is going to employ that, use that documentation during the course of their

investigation or in trial; that they have some theory as to where all this information has to go or what is 2 That's not asking them for a theory of the case, 3 but it's just asking, you know, identify what is on 4 all of these files? Why is this stuff pertinent as 5 opposed to just turning to it and say, "Here it is." 6 THE COURT: So you want them to go through each of the files and say what's perking? 8 Is that what you want me to do? 9 What I'd like, Judge, is to 10 MR. KEHOE: maybe go through these files and when you open up the 11 634 files, what's in each one of those 634 files. 12 Are some of them irrelevant, of no consequence? 13 What's in the 634 files? That's the only... 14 THE COURT: And you can see what's in it. 15 16 You can open up the files? MR. KEHOE: You can open up a file, and you 17 -- you can open up the files, and there is -- you 18 open up a folder, and within that folder there are 19 files. 20 THE COURT: Right. 21 I mean you can do that. MR. KEHOE: 2.2 THE COURT: I mean I don't know. I don't -- I haven't been given discovery, and I haven't 2.4 looked at discovery. I just want to -- I want to 2.5

make sure I'm understanding the way in which the government has provided you all with information. That's my issue. And if I hear you say you can't even see what's in the file or we don't even know what's in the file or what's pertinent or we don't know anything about it, that tells me something — that maybe — are you not — is it not — are they not giving you the stuff that you can actually look at, or is there...

MR. KEHOE: You can't search in it.

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THE COURT: You can look at it, but you can't, you can't search it, or is it not openable or what?

MR. KEHOE: It's openable.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KEHOE: It's openable. I don't even -let's look at where you start. You start with seven
terabytes. That was handed over to us. That's an
enormous amount of information.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. KEHOE: I assume that was given over to us because the government wants some flexibility, that within that seven terabytes of information they can say should they decide to use it, "We gave it to you." That's Number 1. That's a tremendous amount

of information.

THE COURT: They've reduced it down to one.

Right?

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MR. KEHOE: For all intents and purposes,

Judge.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KEHOE: If, in fact, we get to trial, are we limited to that one terabyte of information? Is that a stipulation, that we're not going to use any documentation or information or anything other than that? Because if that's the case, of course, you know, we'll ignore the six terabytes that they're not going to get involved in. But that -- if that's not the case, then we're still being -- it's incumbent upon us to find out what's in that.

The second thing is, Judge, I assume the government has got some methodology to search these files. In the first -- you know, in the first hard drive we received, do they OCR this stuff? I mean was it, in fact, searchable? If I put Larry Smith down in there, I can't search these files. And this is something that is almost the standard in a civil case, not almost the standard. It is the standard. I'm sure that every case that comes before Your Honor, you know, it has to be in searchable function

in the discovery that's given or no cases would move promptly through. This is really -- we're not asking for something that is extraordinary here. We're just asking for some methodology to give us some notice so we can, you know, properly and efficiently use our time to address the discovery that's before us. then I've been saying, Judge, these issues are not necessarily independent of one another. When you're going through this, if you have an ID of who, in fact, for instance, if you know who the conspirators, co-conspirators known to the grand jury are, it makes your searches, of course, significantly more narrowed and more efficient, and you know what you're looking at, but now, because we didn't even know that, we're still in the dark as to what this -- who these names are in some of these documents. It's a very difficult proposition, Judge, and it is not something I would say, Judge, that was handed to the Court and asked for a Bill of Particulars every day. is a different, complex case over a significant period of time, over a significant geographical area involving millions and millions and millions of pages of records, and we're just asking for some type of help from the Court so we can navigate through this and get some clarity as to what the government's

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position is, not only on who is involved, but also, you know, what documents are pertinent to this.

THE COURT: Well, that's my question, and then you said you want to compel the government to identify the co-conspirators, and as far as all the documents are concerned, you'd like for them to give you files that are searchable.

MR. KEHOE: Yes.

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THE COURT: Right? And then identify which specific files that they intend to use.

Well, Judge, if, in fact -- if, MR. KEHOE: in fact, we're not involving ourselves in six terabytes of information and we do not have to worry about it, is that the clear position that the government is taking in this matter; that the only pertinent information is on one terabyte of information, which -- I say one terabyte of information link. It's not warehouses full of information. It still is. It's not clear to me that that's the case, but it has to come up with some type of -- we have to come up with some type of remedy, Judge, where when we're going into trial and the government -- the defendants aren't shocked by, A, some defendant that -- some co-conspirator that comes in that they've never met, they don't know anything

about, and we know that there's a distinct possibility that given the fact that these defendants didn't know each other and they're not going to be taken by surprise and that these defendants are not, you know, convicted on some co-conspirator statements made by someone that the government alleges was in furtherance of a conspiracy in another place and another time that they don't know anything about. It's just asking for additional information to clarify where the government is coming from. And the government's answer to all of this, Judge, is, "Oh, it's all in the indictment." Well, you know, Judge who's -- I have a simple question. Who's the victim Is it TriCare? Is it the federal in this case? Is it the PBM's? It was a horrendous programs? warning that we were talking about individual customers. Who is it? I mean what -- to go on, what are inflated AWP's? In Paragraph 43 they make allegation that employees were instructed to engage in test billing. Who? Which defendant? Mr. Smith? Mr. Bolos? Who? I mean who created this list of inflated AWP medications, and as I said before, who are the doctors that were receiving it? Who are the doctors that were complicit? The government's answer to all of this is, "Read the Complaint." That's not

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helping, Judge. That's not helping.

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My question, Judge, at the risk of repeating myself, we've also asked for some clarity to understand exactly what the government thinks is relief, not the least of which is the recitation of the Florida statutes. Putting aside the fact that this is clearly two conspiracies, two -- looking in the light most favorable to the government, this is two conspiracies and not one. These defendants didn't know each other. If you look at Paragraph, you know, 32 of the indictment, it says that all of these defendants knew -- agreed to operate together. Well, they didn't even know each other. God knows what the evidence is concerning people who -- we don't even have their name on the radar screen here. There's got to be some additional clarification as to, putting aside some clarity of what the government is saying is illegal, some idea of equal events, locations and what the government is going to, going to advance during the course of this case so a defense can be prepared. It is what Rule 7 requires. It does not permit the government to just venture into a variety of different areas and pick and choose what they want and then decide when it comes trial time, "This is what we're going to advance in front

of the jury," not even talking about when we get -- I mean this whole thing about money laundering, this 2 whole theory that the money laundering is an 3 intricate part of this conspiracy, albeit the 4 government never tried -- never charges a 1956 or a 5 1957 charge under Title 18, probably because they 6 didn't get off probation for the money laundering section in Washington, but be that as it may, they 8 throw around that argument, this idea of money 9 laundering, and it's clearly a prejudicial argument. 10 You know, but we're having to talk about that in the 11 Motion to ... 12 Well, that's not in the Bill THE COURT: 13 of Particulars? 14 That's not in the Bill of MR. KEHOE: 15 Particulars. 16 THE COURT: Okay. 17 MR. KEHOE: But it does goes to the theory 18 that the government is advancing here as to what is 19 legal or illegal. 20 THE COURT: Okay. 21 Who is supposed to be the MR. KEHOE: 2.2 victim here, Judge, and what are these other statutes and other comments that they advance, how are they 2.4 somehow part of this criminal theory, and do I take 2.5

them off the top of my head? Are they inflated AWP's, which don't exist, and also they use the Florida statute. And what we're looking to, Judge, is some indication or some additional clarity on some of these positions just to help us prepare and not be, you know, surprised at trial. And I think that at a minimum, Rule 7 contemplates that. I don't know if my colleague, Mr. Sisco, Dale Sisco, the good looking Sisco, who is on the phone, has anything further to add. If I could just turn to him for a moment and ask him if he does.

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MR. DALE SISCO: No, thank you, Judge. I think it's been well covered by Mr. Kehoe.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Very good.

MR. SUAREZ: Your Honor, would the Court permit me to add a little bit on some of the questions that you asked Mr. Kehoe, particularly with the condition of the discovery that was provided?

THE COURT: Yeah. You can address that.

MR. SUAREZ: Thank you, Your Honor. It's Eddie Suarez. I'm here on behalf of Mr. Palso. Your Honor, I spent a significant amount on time to the discovery part I understand was there, and I think I can explain to the Court in a manner that'll make some sense. So, for example, if you were going to

read the reports introduced, which what we generally refer to as 302's, there is a -- there's one hard There is largely a folder in which those reports of the interview are contained, and they are -- once you open that, what you will find is a series of folders that are divided by agency. So for example, the reports that were generated by the FBI will be in one folder. The reports that were generated by the FDA will be in one folder and so on. There's a series of folders divided by agencies, and when you open that folder, you get a plethora of individual files that would be the interview done with Mr. Percell and the interview done with Mr. Sisco and the interview done with these countless witnesses in the case. There is no way if you wanted, for example, to read the reports of interview of Scott Roix, the head of HealthRight, who is a cooperating defendant -- you would not be able to go into these four hard drives and enter the name Roix and somehow be able to figure out where he is in this over one terabyte of materials. There's no mechanism for doing that, and so you would have to open up every folder, then look at the list of the file names in the reports of interview, hope that the creator of that file include Mr. Roix's name in the file and

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say, "Okay. There's a report from Mr. Roix, "open that and read it and likewise go through that So I hope that helps a little bit for the process. Court to visualize how the discovery is organized. There is no master index, and by index, I don't mean the stuff you find in the back of a book. As you know, computer programs go in, and they sort of search data, and they create a computer index, which then in a particular application can go find That doesn't exist in the way those have documents. been turned over to the defendants. They're all individual files, and then, you know, Mr. Foster had suggested many of these files have not been OCR'd. So they're not searchable. Once you open a file, you can't even search within that file. So I hope that helps the Court understand a little bit.

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You also asked questions about specifically what relief we are requesting, and, Your Honor, in Exhibit A of our motion, we sort of gave you like a giant menu. Our thought would be that after you heard the arguments, if some of our requests seem reasonable to the Court, then you could select from our giant menu those that you felt were appropriate.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SUAREZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

Thank you. All right. THE COURT: 1 Anybody else want to be heard at this time for the 2 defendants? 3 ALL: No, thank you, Your Honor. 4 All right. Mr. Harker, do you THE COURT: 5 want to be heard? 6 MR. HARKER: May it please the Court, I will respond to the Motion for a Bill of Particulars, 8 and Mr. Roach will respond to the Motion to Strike 9 Surplusage. Your Honor, if I could have the overhead 10 projector, please. 11 You can have what? THE COURT: 12 MR. HARKER: The overhead projector, 13 please. 14 I think it's on. THE COURT: 15 MS. OTTINGER: It's not on? 16 THE COURT: Does it not work? I see it's 17 is on. Can the defendants -- each of you all see th 18 this? 19 ALL: Yes, Sir. 20 MR. : Do you have a hard copy for us? 21 MR. HARKER: Okay. Now this a copy. 2.2 this is a (inaudible) document. When we first 23 addressed the issue of the organization of 2.4 discovery... 25 Barringer Court Reporting

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THE COURT: Let me ask you. Your contention is that the Bill of Particulars is not necessary based on your supplying all the discovery information that we're going to talk about right here? This -- as a general rule, you're saying from when I let in your response is that, "We have answered every one of their questions given the documents and the information we have provided in the terabyte of information"?

MR. HARKER: Your Honor, the bona fide questions, that is correct, our interest in that.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. HARKER: There are other questions that are answered in the discovery in a way that is easily searchable. You can find that right in front of our papers. I'm happy to discuss that right now.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. HARKER: So you have the ability that is not necessary. It's not an appropriate use of ability just to try to extract the government's...

And an important point that both Mr. Foster and Mr. Kehoe mentioned was the need to identify particular documents that the government is going to use. The Court has already addressed this. The government has agreed -- this is the Scheduling Order. Beginning on

July 10th, 2009 the government will begin enrolling identification and production of (inaudible) trial, and the deadline for that production is February, more than two months before trial. In other words, they will have every exhibit that we intend to provide and use in our case in chief at trial at least sixty plus days prior to trial and in some cases a hundred plus days in advance of trial, 180 days in advance. So if they're concerned about volume of evidence, which they shouldn't be for reasons I'll get into, the Court has already addressed that issue.

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One of the things that counsel for the defense raised in their argument was the amount of money at issue in this vast array of unindicted co-conspirators, how can the defendants know who the other unindicted co-conspirators are. They're worried they're going to be held accountable for the conduct of other co-conspirators, who they don't know. Now, Mr. Roix, he's a co-conspirator. They know his identity and the company HealthRight. point out in the indictment that \$114, \$113 million are directly attributable to the conduct of these defendants, not unindicted defendants. That's \$114 million of approximately \$174 million. \$174 million

is the allegation set forth in Paragraph 1, and the remaining \$114 million is broken into three parts, about \$78 million attributable to Synergy as set forth I believe in Paragraph 85 of the indictment. may be off by a paragraph on that. Another \$11 million attributable to a sitting group of pharmacies, in other words, Synergy, in that same paragraph, and another approximately \$25 million attributable to Alpha-Omega set forth in Paragraph 80 of the indictment. It's not these defendants that should be worried about other co-conspirators. those other unindicted co-conspirators they should be worried about, Your Honor. They have the 60 or 65 or whatever percentage that is of the conduct in the conspiracy that is charged in this indictment. they also know exactly how these numbers are tabulated because if you go into this folder right here, Reports-FBI, there's a sub-folder that says something to the effect of Reports of Forensic Accountants-FBI Forensic Accounting VM, and in there it's all the information. It tells exactly how these numbers are calculated. It's searchable. Those are direct, printed pdf. files in there and in self-terms. If you go to the highest level directory on this folder -- this is a printout, Your Honor,

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I'll represent to the Court, of the government's 1 version of this evidence, which is almost identical 2 to the version they have. For some reason, we had to 3 break some of the audio recordings into a separate 4 file to copy them, in fact, but this is almost 5 identical to what they have. For all material 6 purposes, it is identical, and I'll represent that to the Court. 8 THE COURT: So it is searchable? 9 Yes. Yes, Your Honor. 10 MR. HARKER: THE COURT: They're saying it's not 11 searchable. 12 MR. HARKER: So, Your Honor, let... 13 Am I misunderstanding? THE COURT: 14 MR. HARKER: I think the misunderstanding 15 arises from a couple different sources. This is from 16 the government's brief, and it's not in color here. 17 THE COURT: Right. 18 MR. HARKER: This is 1.4 terabytes of data, 19 and that's a fair amount of date. It's in the top 20 here consists of 31 gigabytes of the main case file. 21 This 31 gigabytes is more or less these six pages 2.2 right here... THE COURT: Okay. 2.4 ...in the response -- it's put MR. HARKER: 25

on this in response every single entity of the government's unit, who it pertains to, all pharmacies, Synergy, Bolos, Boyd, Synergy, HealthRight, Precision Pharmacy Management. Those are all in that, page after page of well-organized discovery. That's the 31 gigabytes. That's the essential part of the case file.

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Now, Your Honor, there's this large section over here, probably three-quarters, 75 percent approximately of the discovery, which consists of the HealthRight material. In terms of bytes, the bulk of that are audio recordings and electronic prescriptions, hundreds of thousands of these audio recordings. The defendants claim that they can't search that material, and they wrote in their brief that the manner of explaining and searching that material is some indecipherable key known only to the government. I'll represent to the Court that on a call with all the defense lawyers in December I explained the technique. I'm going to do again right This is Exhibit Number 1. The defendants have I printed this out this morning. defendants have an Excel chart of both pharmacies, Synergy and Alpha-Omega. It's got tens of thousands of rows. Let's say you wanted to find the audio

recordings for this patient picked at random. I will say the patient's name. It was transcribed.

Everybody can see the patient's name.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. HARKER: You could also pick the patients who are identified in Counts 2 through 32 of They know who they the indictment. You pick that. are, but if they want to know the -- if you need magic in the decipherable key, it's the patient's phone number right here. You then go to the folder that has the audio recording. This is the bulk of the evidence, hundreds and hundreds of gigabytes of audio recordings. There they are. They've got this indecipherable number, and I apologize. I should have expanded the column here so you could see the full file on that. If they go to "Search File" in the top right and you put that phone number of that patient right in there, and wallah! That's the type thing that the government has to search these files. There is no special other computer system that we have. All of the evidence, all of it that the government has obtained it has delivered to the defendants in either the same form that they got it or a much well or better organized one, all of it, except for one exception. All the evidence that came

from Synergy, all of that is much less searchable by us, and that's about 25 percent of it. Those are their emails, their pharmacy software. There are response records. Our ability to search those items is substantially less than their ability to do so. So, Your Honor, the discovery is extraordinarily well organized. Any item or method that they watched they can find at an easily or more easily than the government can. The idea that there are 86 million documents here is simply a farce. That's not what we're talking about. The documents are contained in this 31 gigabytes of files. Everything else, the audio recordings except the defendant's, Synergy, files or HealthRight emails. Those HealthRight emails are provided in Outlook psd. format, which is searchable. You simply open it up using your technology vendor or your own Alpha machine, and you search the same way anybody would search Microsoft Outlook. And that's what the government does. That's what they can do here.

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Now let's go back if I could retroactively,
Your Honor, and mark those Exhibits. This could be
Number 1, and then those three printouts of the
screen shot, I'll just call that -- this will be
Number 2. I apologize for this, Your Honor. I put

1	this together this morning. This one will be Number
2	3, and this one will be Number 4, and I'm missing an
3	exhibit sticker for Number 1. So I'll just write
4	Number 1 here on the file, and the defendants all
5	have copies of these.
6	THE COURT: Okay. All right. Let it be
7	do you want to admit those?
8	MR. HARKER: Yes, Your Honor.
9	THE COURT: All right. Let that be
10	admitted.
11	
12	(WHEREUPON, Exhibit No. 1, Excel Record and
13	Key, Evidence Folder Contents, IS FILED.)
14	
15	(WHEREUPON, Exhibit No. 2, Three printouts
16	of screen shots, phone numbers, IS FILED.)
17	
18	(WHEREUPON, Exhibit No. 3, Subpoena,
19	Synergy Recordings, batch 8, IS FILED.)
20	
21	(WHEREUPON, Exhibit No. 4, Synergy
22	Recordings, Batch 8 (3166485998), IS FILED.)
23	
24	MR. HARKER: Your Honor, during that phone
25	call in December when I represented to the defendants
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and I explained this process, I said, "If you don't understand this now, feel free to call me." That was December. I haven't received a phone call.

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It seems to me that they're primarily concerned about two things - knowing what our trial exhibits are going to be and knowing who the co-conspirators are. They know or will know what our trial exhibits are going to be. They'll know what those are beginning in July and ending not later than approximately February 3rd according to the Court's Order. The Court's Order, Your Honor, which the defense and the government negotiated, we negotiated those deadlines. By implication then those deadlines were acceptable to them for the purposes of preparing for this trial.

Also they've asked to receive co-conspirator statements. Again, the Order on this case provides Notice Required. The government intends to introduce co-conspirator statements under FRE 801(b)(2)(E). We have to send those seven days in advance of trial. And that's it.

THE COURT: What do you make of their argument? It looks like every one of them -- every one of the lawyers claim that they just don't know who these co-conspirators are, and, you know, they

are completely in the dark regarding that. What's 1 your response to that specific problem they are 2 saying? 3 Your Honor, the indictment --MR. HARKER: 4 as I said earlier, the indictment alleges that 5 approximately \$174 million was obtained and that 6 these defendants specifically obtained -- actually obtained about whatever \$114 million is divided by 8 \$174 million. 9 THE COURT: Right. 10 Maybe 60 or 65 percent. MR. HARKER: 11 THE COURT: Right. 12 MR. HARKER: Those other co-defendants, 13 clearly the primary person is Scott Roix. 14 THE COURT: Right. 15 Now I'll represent to the MR. HARKER: 16 Court that one of the things that the government 17 intends to show is that mechanisms that were employed 18 by one of these groups of defendants... 19 THE COURT: Uh-huh. 20 MR. RIGHT: Right. In furtherance of the 21 fraud, were then adopted by their co-conspirator, 2.2 Scott Roix, and pushed out to the other co-defendant, not the unindicted co-conspirators. They may also 2.4 had been a part of it but these co-conspirators 2.5

here...

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THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HARKER: ...in this courtroom.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HARKER: So the idea that -- it helps support -- I think it's fair -- I don't think they could use the term hub and spoke because in my experience, as a lawyer, sometimes that term is misunderstood and used by people to do different things. But I think it's fair to say that this is a hub and spoke conspiracy. Now Scott Roix and HealthRight were the hub. They were the entity that the government alleged very clearly in the indictment obtained these prescriptions at the direction of various spokes. These are the two primary spokes.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. HARKER: The other unindicted co-conspirators, they're spokes, not hundreds of them, and all the information that they need to know to identify these few people and few companies, they have that information. Now this shouldn't hang up the Court. If all the defendants were asking for was a list of the unindicted co-conspirators the government knows of today, we can provide that list. I'll provide it to them. It's a couple lines long.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

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But that's not list of --MR. HARKER: that Motion for a Bill of Particulars as one of the defense counsel argued today is, in effect, is having to get us to identify and to narrow our ability to prove all of the vast array of this conspiracy. for example, they asked which of the employees did Larry Smith direct to engage in certain conduct. Well, I would represent they simply have to go to these folders here that say Reports, and there are a couple of hundred reports in aggregate across all these things. Those reports are labeled FBI Report Interview Of such and such case, more or less. They're labeled more or less in a very usable format, but those interview reports are also largely searchable. It is the case -- I forgot to answer Your Honor's earlier questions, "Is everything searchable?" Not everything is searchable. the items in this document are paper records that were provided to the government and were scanned by us.

THE COURT: Right. That's not going to be searchable?

MR. HARKER: That's not -- well, they can OCR it, but what we're talking about there are the

hundreds and hundreds of bank records. I think that Your Honor can look at this chart, and you can clearly see that there's just a huge amount of financial records and claims data and so forth, banks, banks, banks, banks. The significance of that is it just shows the money, but I doubt very much at trial that these defendants as are alleged in the indictment are going to contest that they paid Scott Roix \$31 million. They're going to argue what it was for, but \$31 million, that's a lot of money for records to substantiate the \$31 million was transferred from various accounts in the possession and control of these defendants to account for possession and control of the co-defendant who has already pleaded guilty. So for the purposes of talking about reports, if they want to know who important patients are, they're in here. If they want to know who the important doctors are, they're They also mention that there's over 100 doctors that are alleged to have been brought in as part of the scheme, and they have a list of those doctors. It's two pages. They've got that information. They can look in the subpoena response from HealthRight where the government said -- they can see the subpoena. "Give us a list of all the

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doctors that you dealt with," and we provided it to the defendants. That's searchable, too, by the way, Your Honor. It's in an Excel form. They have all this information. A little bit of diligence would show them exactly where it is in each paragraph of the indictment that the government has supporting evidence in these folders. On top of that, we offered to provide them assistance in searching for, for example, audio recordings or the prescription files if they can't do it. We haven't received that phone call, and they can do it.

Now I'm not going to repeat anything that I've wrote in my brief. Does the Court have any questions for me, Your Honor?

THE COURT: No. I think that's -- I appreciate your clarification of that.

MR. HARKER: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. KEHOE: May I respond briefly, Judge?

THE COURT: If you want to, you certainly

can.

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MR. KEHOE: Certainly, there was no clarification regarding the roving allegations of the indictment, be it off an APR or any of those comments that I addressed in my opening. If Mr. Harker's idea is that simply because, you know, \$17 million was

defrauded out of this \$114 that didn't involve the defendants, that means that we don't find out who the rest of these co-conspirators are, I suggest to Your Honor that he is going to present co-conspirator testimony involved in these other 17. If you want the breakdown, Judge, the 114, the 78, and the 25 and there was this miscellaneous other group, which was unidentified people of 17. Advancing the argument for some degree that because that number is small, the identification of the co-conspirators that he knows and that the grand jury knows is somehow not that important. Well, before a jury of twelve, all the co-conspirators, all the people that are going to testify as Your Honor well knows are equally important. It's not a gauge of the amount that's involved. It's the person that's testifying in the So this separating of the numbers calculation is a specious argument. And, Your Honor, we can go back to the fundamental premise here of not being surprised at trial. Why is the government so reluctant to provide notice now so that we can do our job and go through this file? You heard what Mr. Harker said. This stuff is not the OCR. It's not searchable. We cannot go in there and put Larry Smith in there and pull his name out of this array of

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documents that he's talking about. I assume the government has done that. I assume that they have a search mechanism for that. What is the big, heavy burden to them to simply give it to us? That's what anybody would do in their own civil case. not tough stuff. This is not going into what their This is just giving an idea of where theory is. things are, and the argument about HealthRight answered a subpoena as to what documents that they've dealt with, what doctors they've used during the course of that, is that somehow some tacit mission, that those are all the crooked doctors? That's the first time I've heard that.

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MR. HARKER: Your Honor, the government hasn't alleged that any doctors are crooked.

MR. KEHOE: Well, I didn't -- whoever they were. The government has, in fact, alleged in their indictment that some doctors were complicit. They did put that in their indictment.

Now there's doctor that were complicit.

There are doctors who were apparently -- you know,
according to the indictment that were duped. This
list that's in HealthRight, who are they? Are they
the duped ones, or are they the ones that were
complicit? Oh, we're supposed to just figure it out.

I guess that's what Mr. Harker wants to do, just figure it out. There are the names. You can go out and do what you want. But it goes back to -- that's just one subset of this array of co-conspirators that are known to the grand jury and are known to the government. The documents in -- a case like this with this kind of complexity over this kind of geographical area, over this kind of time, it is simply consistent with Rule 7 in the case law to a minimum provide us the names of who those people are so we know when we're going through this, who they are in the scheme of things. We're not asking them for their theories. We're not asking them for a heavy lift. We're simply asking them for that which they've done already so when we go to trial, we know what's going on. And for why -- you know, so some form will be in the co-conspirator statements seven days before is really -- depending on how many witnesses that they intend to present and based on some of the estimates that were advanced by Mr. Harker early on, this case is going to be quite significant. Getting co-conspirator statements seven days before a complex case that is scheduled to go on months will be in my humble opinion, using a legal term, a completely spiritual experience of little or

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no consequence. So allowing us at this point to put our arms around this raging, roving indictment that the government has, with all due respect, Judge, it's consistent with Rule 7, and we're just asking for some minimal materials to advance that using Your Honor's discretion as to what Your Honor believes is fair under the circumstances given this array of information that has been presented to us. Thank you.

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MR. FOSTER: Judge, may I have a couple minutes?

THE COURT: Yes, you can if you choose to respond.

MR. FOSTER: Thank you. Judge, I understood the government to say that \$114 million of the total \$174 million is attributed to these defendants. So to me, that means that there's \$60 million that's attributed to other co-conspirators, and I think we're entitled to know the details of that and not just be directed to reports or to folders and say "Find it yourself." But we are entitled to know who that they think, who it's their position were co-conspirators.

Now dovetailing to that, Paragraph K of the Pretrial Order talks about Brady disclosures. Within

14 days of arraignment - that's gone. That's behind us - a separate Brady is covered by Janx (sp). are required to give us Brady disclosure. So does this mean to say of the \$60 million in claims that people were indicted, was there anyone who said, "Well, you know, Roix told me this, this and this, and I believe him." So they chose not to indict certain people. This Brady time has passed. there are any statements by anybody who's been interviewed by the government except as covered by Janx -- we know how narrow Janx is because it has to be authored or this way the government doesn't turn over 302. So if there was nobody who was interviewed or nobody who the government is aware of that says, "We all thought we were doing the right thing," among these folks who were responsible for this \$174 million in claims, is there not a single person who's going to say that? Because the government, Mr. Harker said, "Well, you know, we don't think they're going to argue that this is kind of funny," that's in the bank records. He said, "We think they're going to argue, 'What were we told as good faith?'" Right. Good faith. Good faith -- five seconds, Your Honor. So do they not have within any of the people associated with that \$174 million, anybody who said

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that they were lied to, they were deceived, that they were operating in good faith as to their dealings with Mr. Roix? I suspect -- I would think logically they do. So I'd like to point that out.

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The last thing, Mr. Harker said or volunteered to offer the list of the co-conspirators, alleged co-conspirators, which, again, I would ask the Court to accept that offer of Mr. Harker and also the entities, because, again, in the indictment -- the indictment says entities and individuals, unindicted entities and individuals who were (inaudible) and in the conspiracy. So that's a simple fix for him, and that would be helpful to us, and I would request that that be provided. Okay. Thank you.

MR. HARKER: All right. Your Honor, may I just respond in twenty seconds?

THE COURT: Do you want to respond for the individuals? Is that something you're going to do, or I'm not -- I'm just inquiring.

MR. HARKER: Yes, Your Honor. We can provide a list of the actual individuals who are responsible for the balance of the \$174 million.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. In addition to that?

MR. HARKER: Yes. In addition, Your Honor, 1 the government is aware of it's Brady obligation. 2 We take that responsibility extremely seriously. 3 are not aware of any Brady material in this case. 4 THE COURT: Okay. All right. 5 MR. HARKER: If we become aware of Brady 6 material, we will promptly turn it over. THE COURT: All right. Yes, Sir. 8 May I respond to Mr. Harker's MR. SUAREZ: 9 comments? 10 THE COURT: All right. 11 MR. SUAREZ: Thank you, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: And then we'll take a break 13 and then we'll get back... 14 I'll be very brief, Your MR. SUAREZ: 15 For the record, Eddie Suarez on behalf of Mr. 16 Your Honor, I want to address the issue of Palso. 17 the patients. I would point out that that was the 18 first item that was suggested in Exhibit A to our 19 motion was the identity of the patients who were 20 allegedly deceived. As has been pointed out in the 21 indictment on Page 2, the government or the grand 2.2 jury alleged that the conspiracy deceived tens of thousands of patients. So to identify who these 2.4

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deceived patients are is very important in order to

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defend this case. If we look at the indictment, a number of individual patients are identified in individual counts. Just using rough numbers, Your Honor, it looks somewhere approximately -- there are 29 counts of individual patients. Those patients are identified in the indictment by initials. So if I understand the government's position correctly, and perhaps I don't, but if I understand it correctly, in order for me to review the recordings of those patients, I would have to go to this master list. Let's just take the first four in the indictment at Page 37 or the first five, who are identified with the initials J. L. So we'd have to look at this master list that presumably has tens of thousands of phone calls. I'd look for those that match the initials J. L. and identify the phone number for them and then be able to go through the recordings just to see if I've got the right J. L. So I point that out to illustrate just how difficult, if not impossible, it would be to defend against the allegations of patients who were deceived if we don't know who those patients are.

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Your Honor, Ms. Zysk has a couple of points she wanted to make to the Court in response to Mr. Harker. If she could do so on behalf of Mr. Palso,

we'd appreciate that.

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THE COURT: Do you want to talk, too?

MS. ZYSK: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Come and join the party.

MR. SUAREZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

MS. ZYSK: Thank you, Your Honor. Rachel Zysk for Mr. Palso. The one thing I wanted to make clear is this is not a discovery motion. This is like charge conduct. So while the government's offer of providing us with a two-line list of who they alleged to be 45 percent of this conspiracy doesn't really get to the heart of the issue, and that is what has the government charged? What do we have to provide at trial? The discovery only matters for purposes of us understanding what the charges are to choose limited discovery in federal criminal cases. It's not about the discovery itself, and the searchability and the ability to review the discovery really goes to what is the government alleging occurred and because of -- is the Bill of Particulars limited to the government's proof? Because that's much more important than a two-line list, "Here are a couple of our co-conspirators." We need to know exactly what we (inaudible) at trial. We need to know what, once we are able to search the discovery,

what we search for, what these co-conspirators are alleged to have done, what we are alleged to have done, what the government alleges is illegal? If Scott Roix is the hub of this conspiracy and some person off in Texas that we've never met is another hub, how are we supposed to search discovery for his name? So a written Bill of Particulars limits the government's allegations to what has occurred, and that's what we really need to prepare for trial.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MS. ZYSK: Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, let's take a -- do you want to say something?

MR. FOSTER: I just want to ask one point of clarification that's been our concern. I understood that Mr. Harker volunteered to provide a list of the individuals and the entities that comprise that remaining dollar amount of the claims, but we had asked for -- and I thought that initially he had volunteered to give the names of the unindicted co-conspirators. So the entities that are responsible for that other \$40 million and those people who are responsible for that additional money is not the whole set of unindicted co-conspirators.

THE COURT: Okay. That's fine, and I'm

just going to rule and let you know the argument -I'm not going to tell him (inaudible) voluntarily,
just get something to moot the issue, but if it's not
enough, then I'm just going to address the motion
that you all have asked in the Order.

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MR. FOSTER: I didn't mean to be...

THE COURT: Well, he's not -- what he's giving you is not going to the issue because there's more you wanted to be turned over. Right?

MR. FOSTER: I thought there were two offers. I thought at the beginning he said that he could provide us a list - it would be a short list - of the unindicted co-conspirator.

THE COURT: Okay. I tell you what. Why don't you all talk about this? Why don't you all see if you can -- why don't you talk about whether or not you can do the -- if you can't, that's fine, but I don't want to get into the, "He's not giving me enough, or he's not given me, you know, what I asked him for. We asked for this." Because it makes more since to do what you're -- you're willing to give him some of this. Talk about what you're willing to give him. If you can't agree to it, that's fine. That's what I'm here for. And then we'll be back here in about ten minutes.

MS. OTTINGER: All rise. Court's in 1 recess. 2 (OFF THE RECORD.) 3 4 MS. OTTINGER: Come to order and be seated. 5 Court is now in session. 6 THE COURT: Sorry for the delay there. had one or two other matters. All right then. 8 hear -- the next motion is the Motion to Strike 9 Surplusage in the indictment. And let me make an 10 observation first before we spend a lot of time 11 arguing because it might, it might affect your all's 12 position on this. 13 It's my understanding in dealing with Judge 14 Greer and when I was a practicing lawyer and as a 15 16 magistrate judge now, on a case of this nature where the indictment is as long as it is, I don't believe 17 he's going to read the indictment or give it to the 18 jury. Let me ask Mr. Harker. Is that your 19 understanding, too? 20 Your Honor, I don't know the 21 MR. HARKER: answer to that question. 2.2 THE COURT: I think he summarizes the allegations and the counts. He goes through and does 2.4 that for them and then has a special verdict form 2.5

before him, and I don't think he'll be presenting the indictment to the grand jury at all.

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MR. BOSCH: Your Honor, Don Bosch for what limited enlightenment I can provide. I think you're correct about what Judge Greer does even on medium sized indictments. This is a large one. He'll summarize it and then give the appropriate instruction in verdict form to the jury.

THE COURT: Yeah. That's what I -- that's my understanding, too. So that might help you a little bit because I think that may be a moot issue in some of these ideas of striking surplusage in the indictment, but go ahead.

MR. KEHOE: Yes, Judge. It may with some of the ancillary matters that go towards the end of the brief, but to the extent that, for instance, we have money laundering items set forth in the indictment and...

THE COURT: Why don't you go ahead and argue that?

MR. KEHOE: Okay. Obviously, we're arguing this under 7B, Judge, and throughout the indictment there are comments about the movement of money that is described as money laundering, the traditional money laundering. I know money laundering is a very

loaded term and goes directly to Section 1956 and 1957.

THE COURT: But if it's part of the conspiracy is what they're saying. is that not relevant?

MR. KEHOE: No. If -- what he's saying is that they are moving money to somehow conceal it.

THE COURT: Right.

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MR. KEHOE: Okay. That -- can they argue that they're moving money to conceal, where that money came from, etcetera? They can argue that, but to call it something that is a separate crime, i.e., money laundering without going through what money laundering is because this under 1956 or 1957 is neither a financial transaction or a monetary transaction, and I am sure that the initial elements of 1956(a)(1) are not set forth in this indictment and certainly nothing in 1956(a)(1) nor, of course, (a)(2), nor is it in 1957. So what we're doing here is without going through this definable term, money laundering, which is under 1956 and 1957 well laid out and case law is replete on it, the government just throws it in there like a little hand grenade throughout it all to say, "Look," because they know full well -- they know full well that a jury is going

to react to money laundering, although there is no crime set forth in this indictment on money laundering. Now there is no charge. I suspect that counsel decided not to bring a money laundering charge or the money laundering section of the Department of Justice declined to allow the U. S. Attorney's office to bring a 56 or 57 charge. that as it may, it's not there, but it's still in there as these little mine fields without anything else other than this description that is intended to prejudice the jury and doesn't advance any knowledge for the jury because money laundering, qual (phonetically) money laundering under 1956 and 1957 is simply not listed as one of the charges. we know why the government's put that in there, We know full well that it is there to alarm the jury that this is somehow a money laundering issue when it's not. If they want to argue during the course of the evidence and argue from the evidence that somehow the defendants concealed money or moved money, well, that's the evidence that comes But to describe it as money laundering is It would be the function -- why not just put embezzlement through all this even though you don't have an embezzlement charge or some other, you

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know, volatile description. That's what's going on here. That's why they're doing this, and that's why the courts take those terms and they strike them because of those particular reasons. There's no charge of 56 or 57 charge. There's no laying out of the elements of 56 and 57, 56 under (a)(1) or (a)(2), certainly not (a)(2) because it's international, but under (a)(1) and certainly nothing under a 1957 charge to allow any jury to come to a conclusion about money laundering, which, of course, is indicative of the fact as to -- or why, I should say, the government didn't bring a 56 or a 57 count. And that's the reason it's there.

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THE COURT: So when Judge Greer summarizes it, it may be -- it is your position that he should summarize it and say that they were money laundering?

MR. KEHOE: What I'd say to the judge is that what is to preclude Mr. Harker from standing in front of the jury and say, "Well, on Paragraph such and such of the indictment it describes money laundering when the defendants at X, Y and Z, and it's right here in the indictment, right here hands down by the grand jury."

THE COURT: They won't have it. They won't have the indictment.

MR. KEHOE: Yeah. But he can still read 1 He can still refer to something that is in the 2 indictment. Whether or not they have it, I mean both 3 sides will refer to the charging document during the 4 course of both opening statement and closing. 5 THE COURT: Okay. All right. So you want 6 money laundering struck out? MR. KEHOE: 8 THE COURT: All right. 9 MR. KEHOE: Money laundering is stricken 10 I mean the other issue that is perplexing, of 11 course, is something I alluded to during the argument 12 on the Bill of Particulars, and that has to with the 13 These defendants, regardless of the inflated AWP's. 14 allegations, have nothing to do with setting the 15 16 average wholesale price. That is set by third parties, and when a particular item comes into a PBM, 17 it auto-populates that with what the AWP is. 18 THE COURT: So what do you want me to do 19 with that? 20 Strike that because it's... MR. KEHOE: 21 THE COURT: Strike it anywhere it says 2.2 AWP? Of course. MR. KEHOE: 2.4 THE COURT: And what goes in its place? 25

MR. KEHOE: That's something that the government asked because what they have done is they 2 have decided to, mistakenly or whatever, they have 3 decided to incorporate a definition in here, AWP, 4 which doesn't exist, and lay it at the feet of these 5 defendants when they have nothing to do with the AWP. 6 I think your argument is that THE COURT: AWP is inflated and AWP is a misnomer because they 8 actually bought it at a discount from the AWP and 9 they got reimbursed in the AWP records. 10 Is that right? 11 MR. KEHOE: No, Judge. What I'm saying to 12 you is that the term "inflated AWP" is just wrong. 13 Well, what is -- well, I mean THE COURT: 14 if you agree, agree -- my understanding is your 15 16 argument we have agreed was that the reason it was wrong is because in actuality we got a discounted AWP 17 rate and then got reimbursed at an AWP rate. 18 right or wrong? 19 MR. KEHOE: No, not necessarily, no. 20 Well, correct me on that. THE COURT: 21 What's your position? 2.2 MR. KEHOE: The wholesaler buys a product, whatever the product happens to be, and they sell it. 2.4

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There's an AWP for this product. The PBM's don't pay

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the AWP. Why? They pay something less because they're making a profit. So they're not going to pay out at the AWP. But what that AWP is set at is set by a third party. It's the functional equivalent of, you know, changing the interest rate for the Fed. I mean you just can't...

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THE COURT: Will you argue that to the jury then? Can you just say, "Well, this is what their whole theory of the case is. It's a shame because they've got their whole charge going on, and here, this is how in actuality the AWP works"? Why isn't that a factual issue that...

MR. KEHOE: Well, the reason is, Judge, it is not only relevant, but it is prejudicial. If...

THE COURT: Well now, what do you mean?

How is that, you arguing that the way the government has -- how is that prejudicial? I'm not...

MR. KEHOE: Because the government is advancing a term which categorically is incorrect.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KEHOE: The government is advancing something in there that we have to talk to you about here, Judge, that is just wrong - with some argument that these defendants had something to do with setting the AWP, and they do not. They have nothing

to do with it. And you add onto that that they made money by inflating the AWP is clearly more prejudicial. So you take something about which they have no control, and then you add the adjective "inflated" to it - again, something like money laundering - to inflame the jury. Not only are you laundering money, you're inflating the AWP. I mean I think it's incumbent upon...

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THE COURT: But the defense to it is we had nothing to do with that.

MR. KEHOE: Well, certainly, Judge -certainly, Judge, there is an argument similar to the
argument that I'm making to you, but I do think that
moving ahead with the charged indictment, for the
Court to consider something that's in this charged
indictment that is incompletely wrong is just
incorrect.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. KEHOE: That's causing something that

-- an inflated AWP and putting it at the feet of
these defendants is just completely wrong, and
allowing that to move forward, as we move forward in
this -- so we have to address it in front of the
jury. First of all, Your Honor, it's unnecessary.
Secondly, it's an irrelevant allegation given the

fact that they had nothing to do with it. Thirdly, similar to having the government argue money laundering is prejudicial...

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. KEHOE: ...to have it ringing around with the jury that this inflated AWP is in the indictment.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. So knock out the inflated AWP, the money laundering.

MR. KEHOE: And there is the last issue, There's any number of comments that are set forth, you know, in the indictment that make this indictment appear, you know, like it's global. know, there are no holds barred here. You know, protect your little ones because here comes this conspiracy, that it's known an unknown, and it's people, other people involved, other pharmacies, and it's happening elsewhere, and they're involved in a variety of schemes. There are a number of items that we listed in our motion that clearly are put in the grand jury simply to expand this out well beyond what this case actually is, which is interesting because even while they're putting these expanded things out like there's a variety of schemes in '76, and this happens, it's happening elsewhere. You know, in

1	Paragraph 1, 32, 94, 96, 98, 100, all those issues
2	which, you know, are in the indictment that we're
3	trying to get some Bill of Particulars on, but
4	nevertheless, it's still in the indictment. So there
5	has to be some consideration, Judge, of striking
6	those items about which it gives a misperception of
7	the range and scope of this conspiracy.
8	THE COURT: And just so that I understand
9	what you're saying, you're referring to the
10	specifics, the specific items that you're asking me
11	to strike?
12	MR. KEHOE: Right.
13	THE COURT: I believe is the
14	MR. KEHOE: We have them listed in there,
15	Judge.
16	THE COURT: Yeah. Among other things
17	MR. KEHOE: Right.
18	THE COURT:and you have them listed on
19	Page 9 of Document 104 as to exactly what you want
20	MR. KEHOE: Correct, Judge.
21	THE COURT:struck as far as other
22	persons and entities known and those kind of things?
23	MR. KEHOE: Yes, Your Honor.
24	THE COURT: Okay. I see what you're
25	saying.

Okay. That's -- without MR. KEHOE: 1 belaboring the point, Judge, that's the argument. 2 THE COURT: Perfect. 3 I'll turn it over to my MR. KEHOE: 4 colleagues unless anybody else has anything. 5 If anybody else would like to THE COURT: 6 argue, you certainly can. I'm not going to... MR. SUAREZ: Judge, I'm still blown away by 8 his argument. Thank you. 9 : Nothing here, Sir. 10 : Nothing, Your Honor. Thank you. MR. 11 MR. : No, thank you. 12 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Harker -- I 13 mean Mr. Roach. Were you equally blown away by the 14 argument? 15 MR. ROACH: Yes, Your Honor. I'm blown 16 Good morning, Your Honor. Bill Roach from the 17 Knoxville office. I'll go straight to the money 18 laundering allegations in the indictment. Your 19 Honor, as I pointed out in our response to the 20 motion, that allegation to money laundering is 2.1 relevant to the conspiracy. It shows that the 22 defendants were attempting to conceal their purchases of the medications and the reimbursements. They were 2.4 trying to conceal that from the pharmacy. To do 2.5

that, they had to implement and devise a money laundering scheme so that the PBM's did not discover that the patients were not paying the co-pays. Okay?

THE COURT: Well, did the PBM's audit them? What was the real point behind them needing to conceal?

MR. ROACH: That's exactly right, Your Honor. The PBM's could audit them. The PBM's did audit them, and the PBM's did eventually terminate some of the pharmacies for that specific issue, and that's what we intend to prove at trial.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. ROACH: So that we're going to show that this money laundering scheme that the defendants developed, that the intent of that scheme was to deceive the PBM's, Your Honor.

THE COURT: They make a point that, "Well, does it -- you did indict him for money laundering, and, therefore, you shouldn't be able to say that that money was laundry money." That looks like the essence of one of their arguments.

THE COURT: That is, Your Honor, but with all due respect, that misapprehends the legal standard here. The Sixth Circuit has set down the legal standard where if we have an allegation in the

indictment, if that allegation is relevant and we intend to prove it, then it cannot be stricken under the Sixth Circuit deprescuit (phonetically). It has to be both irrelevant, and it has to be prejudicial. Now we don't even get to the prejudice inquiry here, and that's what the Sixth Circuit has held in the cases that I cited in my response because the allegation of money laundering is relevant, Your And that argument, moving into the second Honor. point, only inflated AWP medications. That applies equally to the inflated AWP, to that allegation. included that in the indictment because that's exactly what we intend to prove at trial. We intend to prove that the conspiracy set out to -- or part of the conspiracy was to set out to isolate these medications where the AWP price was spread between the AWP and the usual and customary price at which the pharmacies paid for the medications. defendants isolated the medications that had the highest spread. That's what we're going to show at That's what we allege in the indictment, and trial. because that allegation is relevant, because it shows that the purpose of the conspiracy was financial gain, that's the relevance of the inflated AWP medication, the allegation in the indictment, Your

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THE COURT: Okay. So you've heard the defendants say that this inflated AWP, there was no such thing. It's a wrong term. What's your response to that?

Your Honor, I would say two MR. ROACH: I would say, Number 1, it's not a wrong It's exactly what happened here. The word "inflated" is just our description of the difference between the AWP price, which is an industry-reported price, and the usual and customary price. Now we're going to show that the medications that they selected that they isolated, that they test built for, that they fished for -- we're going to show that the spreads on those medications were some of the highest spreads that you could find in the pharmaceutical industry. Okay? That's why those -- that's why we say that it's an inflated AWP, because the AWP price is inflated over the usual and customary price, Your That's why it's relevant, because it shows that the intent of the conspiracy was financial gain.

THE COURT: Is that, is that illegal? I mean is that -- what I'm trying to figure out is if you have -- they don't set the AWP price?

Now to the second point...

MR. ROACH: That's correct. 1 So we've got that set THE COURT: Okay. 2 out there by a third party, and then they -- it looks 3 like your allegation so I'm understanding... 4 MR. ROACH: Right. 5 THE COURT: You've got the -- what your 6 allegation is the defendants go and find those particular medications that have these third party 8 established AWP's and then compare them to the 9 normal, customary reimbursements? 10 MR. ROACH: Right. 11 THE COURT: Is that right? And then if 12 they're large enough, they'll encourage the doctors 13 or however that scheme would be ... 14 MR. ROACH: That's correct. 15 16 THE COURT: ...we will get them to prescribe these medicines... 17 MR. ROACH: Right. 18 THE COURT: ...because we're going to make 19 a big... 20 MR. ROACH: Well, Your Honor, there's 21 nothing inherently illegal about trying to make a 2.2 profit. Right. THE COURT: 2.4 MR. ROACH: But if you deceive doctors, if 25 Barringer Court Reporting P.O. Box 8035, Gray, TN - 423-477-7844

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you deceive patients, if you deceive the PBM's into reimbursing for medications that were not necessary, that the patients didn't want, that the doctors didn't know that the patients were requesting certain medications, that's where it turns into what we allege in the indictment, Your Honor. And so that's -- and that's exactly why the allegation of an inflated AWP medication is relevant, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. ROACH: Unless Your Honor has any further questions about the third category, I would just say that none of those allegations, Your Honor, in the indictment are prejudicial. The conspiracy -we do mention others unnamed by the grand jury. think that's customary practice, for the grand jury not to name unindicted co-conspirators in the indictment. And there was some argument about that during the Bill of Particulars when Your Honor was asking questions about the Bill of Particulars motion, Your Honor, but I think the underlying point for our case in the Motion to Strike is that none of those, none of those allegations, none of the inclusion about language the indictment is prejudicial, Your Honor, and for that reason, the motion in its entirety should be denied.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. ROACH: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr.

Roach.

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MR. KEHOE: May I respond briefly, Judge?

THE COURT: Absolutely.

MR. KEHOE: We go back to the money laundering aspect first, Judge. I mean, yes, the Sixth Circuit case said, you know, if it's prejudicial, it shouldn't be stricken. indictments are prejudicial, Judge. I mean let's be I mean people aren't there for, you know, frank. going to the spa. You know, they've been indicted for something. So it's per se prejudicial, but it's got to be relevant. And what they're arguing is that they are saying that this money was concealed and concealed from the PBM's, and they're calling it themselves money laundering, and it's not money laundering. If you look at 1956 and 1957 as Congress has defined it, it is not money laundering. And what they're trying to do is put a round peg in a square hole. We're not before Your Honor advancing the theory that we want to put a fence around the government's evidence on concealment; that they were concealing where money was going for whatever reasons

the government is advancing. 1 Well, let me ask you. What is THE COURT: 2 money laundering? 3 Well, it's a variety of MR. KEHOE: 4 different things. 1956 is the taking of specified 5 unlawful proceeds and using it to advance that 6 specified unlawful activity, to evade taxes or to otherwise promote the activity. 8 THE COURT: So if you had specified 9 unlawful activity for fraud... 10 MR. KEHOE: No. It's got to be -- yeah. 11 THE COURT: ...I mean would that be --12 would that -- it looks like to me that's what this 13 conspiracy is about is fraud; that they're saying 14 that, hey, they got this money from a specified, 15 16 unlawful activity is what Mr. Roach has described, and then try to secrete the money from being, you 17 know, being detected based on the audits that the 18 PBM's were engaged in. 19 MR. KEHOE: Well, let's stop at the first 20 What the SUA is in those proceeds, you have 21 to prove that the proceeds are, in fact, coming from 2.2 a specified, unlawful activity. THE COURT: Okay. 2.4 MR. KEHOE: You have to prove that. That's 25

Step 1. And then you have the promotion, tax and moving on the ongoing activity of the enterprise. I mean all of those issues -- just identifying that information is, is required. You've got to say this is from SUA. Why is that important? Why is that important? Because it ain't true, which is also money laundering. I'm talking about 1956(a)92). You don't have to have money from a specified, unlawful activity. 1956(a)(2) only requires that money be moved nationally or internationally across borders and that that money is used to promote. So that's much different between (a) (1) and (a) (2). So it's the defining and being able to prove not only the SUA, specified unlawful activity, pardon the acronym, the SUA, but that these are proceeds from the SUA before you take the additional steps. It's crucial depending on whether or not it's an (a)(1) or (a)(2). They don't do that. They just call it money laundering and say, "Hey, this is money laundering. Because you guys are taking money, and you're concealing it from the PBM's." If I make money legitimately and I'm concealing it from the PBM, is that money laundering? No. Clearly, clearly on the worst case scenario because it's not an SUA. not, you know, proceeds from a specified unlawful

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activity. You know, Judge, this isn't complicated stuff. You know, I spent the good majority of three years dealing with just putting these statutes together and willy-nilly just talking about what something is, a SUA and the proceeds and promotion, etcetera under 56(a)(1) and 56(a)(2) is an evidentiary derivative product, and they don't have What they want is some kind of sizzle factor. They want to cost this -- they want to call this money laundering without charging it and without going through all the elements, but they want to come in here and argue that somehow somebody concealed some money from them. You know, I don't think at this point -- during this point -- we can argue that at trial, but at this point there's no, there's no basis upon which for us to curtail the concealment argument...

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. KEHOE: ...as evidence of a conspiracy. But calling it money laundering, qua money laundering on a 1956 or a 1957, for that matter, which, you know, we haven't really talked about that much. It is a much more complex matter concerning the source of those proceeds and what those proceeds are designed to do as required by the statute, and they

haven't done it. They just want to throw these little hand grenades in throughout the course of this indictment to prejudice defendants and have the jurors if they ever hear it, when they read this during opening and closing, "Oh, my heavens to Betsy, there is money laundering going on. On top of everything else, they're money laundering." the reason for it, Judge. That's the reason for it. That's inflated, inflated AWP. Counsel said inflate it over customer improper. What does that mean? Inflate it over customer improper. Customer improper? We didn't even set the AWP. defendants have nothing to do with the AWP. Honor hit the nail on the head. AWP and the PBM's are auto-populating the purchase based on that AWP, and they're buying money -- buying the product and making a profit based on that. That's America. That's not a crime. They don't set the AWP. they're not setting the AWP, how can they inflate it? And that's what they're charging in the indictment. If they want to come up with some other scheme that they did something wrong with that, that's fine, but it's got nothing to do with the definable term of If they don't have anything to do with it, certainly they can't inflate it. That's basically --

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1	and then, of course, Judge, that does not, again, put							
2	a fence around I'm sure the argument that they're							
3	going to advance, that doctors were deceived and							
4	other people, patients were deceived, etcetera.							
5	That's a different factual, evidentiary scenario.							
6	We're just talking about this misuse of terminology							
7	that is not only prejudicial. It's extremely							
8	irrelevant.							
9	THE COURT: Okay.							
10	MR. KEHOE: Thank you.							
11	THE COURT: Thank you. Does anybody else							
12	want to be heard on rebuttal for that?							
13	MR. SUAREZ: No, Your Honor. Still blown							
14	away.							
15	THE COURT: All right. Well, that will							
16	conclude the hearing, I believe. Anything else that							
17	needs to be brought up?							
18	MR. FOSTER: Yes, Sir. Mr. Harker and I							
19	did have the opportunity to discuss that issue.							
20	THE COURT: Yes. Yes. Tell me about							
21	that.							
22	MR. FOSTER: And I think Mr. Harker will							
23	explain to the Court what we discussed.							
24	THE COURT: Okay.							
25	MR. HARKER: Your Honor, two points to Mr.							

Bosch's points. One of them, I just want to make sure that the defendants understand in the indictment that the reason these patients' initial are automized has nothing to do with us preventing -- we're happy to provide them a list of who these patients are.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. HARKER: That's only because it's protected health information.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. HARKER: On the issue that Mr. Foster raised, the government's position is that there is a difference between the unindicted co-conspirators who make up the balance of the \$174 million on the one hand and all of the unindicted co-conspirators. in particular, there's one person who should probably have been indicted as part of this conspiracy because he's on one of these two spokes. He doesn't happen to be on Mr. Foster's spoke. He happens to be on Mr. Smith's spoke. That person is the subject of an ongoing investigation. I think everybody in this room probably knows who that person is. government is willing to identify by name the entities and persons who make up the balance of the \$174 million to all the defendants. We are not willing to identify the name of that person to make

it explicit as to who is the subject of an ongoing 1 investigation, and that person is not responsible for 2 any more money. 3 THE COURT: Okay. 4 If that makes sense. MR. HARKER: 5 MR. KEHOE: With all due respect, Judge, I 6 look forward to be enlightened because I represent Mr. Smith, and I don't know who he's talking about. 8 THE COURT: All right. Very good. 9 So you're going, you're going to provide the 10 ones that you agree to provide except for that one 11 individual? 12 MR. HARKER: Yes, Your Honor. The one that 13 we -- when we say unindicted co-conspirator, what I'm 14 talking about is people that the government believes 15 16 that we could prove a case against with the evidence we know about now. 17 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Foster? 18 MR. FOSTER: Yes. If he's going to provide 19 that description of individuals, I think that 20 satisfies my request. 2.1 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Okay. 2.2 Anything else we need to take up? I appreciate your all's time. It's 11:25, and appreciate the argument 2.4 and your all being here today.

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1	ALL: Thank you, Judge.										
2	MS. OTTINGER: All rise.										
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Exhibit No. 3, Subpoena, Synergy Recordings, Batch 8.
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CERTIFICATE I, C.D. Neal, Notary Public and Court 1 Reporter, Barringer Court Reporting, hereby certify 2 that the foregoing is a true and complete Transcript 3 of the Motion Hearing in the case of UNITED STATES OF 4 AMERICA versus ANDREW ASSAD, ET AL as heard in United 5 States District Court, Eastern District of Tennessee 6 at Greeneville on the 3rd day of April 2019. WITNESS my hand and official seal at office 8 at Gray, Tennessee, this the day of 9 2019. 10 BARRINGER COURT REPORTING 11 12 13 14 15 16 17



My Commission Expires: September 30, 2020.

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